The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,018.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	29 0
——— including postage ... „	77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage.... „	39 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
Firstinsertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto. ..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

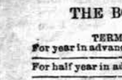
BALFOUR—September 6th, Charlotte, the wife of J. A. Balfour, Esq., C. E., Irrigation Department, of a son.

BANNERMAN—August 11th, at Camberwell New Road, Kennington Park, the wife of C. Bannerman, Esq., late Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, of a daughter.

CHAMPMAN—September 5th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. E. Chapmen, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	6 19
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	8 20
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	7	„ Colombo	28
„ Negapatam	19 24	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Pondicherry	11 25	„ Cochin	16 1
„ Madras	15 30	„ Calicut	16 1
„ Coconada	17 2	„ Cannanore	17 2
„ Vizagapatam	18 3	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam	18 3	„ Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander John T. Middleton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up at Madras.

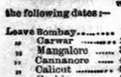
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep. & 21	Down	Sep.	Oct. & 9
Leave Bombay	7		Leave Bussorah	25	
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Gundur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
	Oct.			Oct.	
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Gundur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	19	24

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

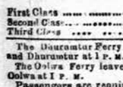
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Kurrachee Island, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Buoders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmatur.	Oorun.	Dolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," (3,201 tons, 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th September, 1868.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Will leave positively on the 17th instant; last receiving day 16th instant.

THE full-powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "INDIA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "India."

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under Arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommoadated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

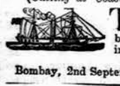
The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain BONELLOW, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)



THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

"DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.—Consignees of Cargo per "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" are requested to send in their Invoices and the Market values of their respective Consignments to the Office of the undersigned, Rampart Row, as early as possible.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

TERMS—CASH.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaundevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
ભાવભાઈ વલ્યભાઈ, } Liquidators.
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY,

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

DEAR PUB!

THE DIVAN LOOKS TOWARDS YOU!!!

The White Man left us t'other day,
But the Divan has not lost its sway;
In fact, dear Sirs, say what you will,
The Divan is the Divan still.

Walk in and see, and taste and try
Our ices, drinks, and chillie-fry;
"By Jove!" you'll say, "the thing is clear
"The Divan gives us right good cheer:

"There's not a shanty in the place
"That does the thing with half such grace;
"French dishes, game, and pastry nice,
"With Bengallee Baboo curry and rice."

Then welcome with a helping hand
The new and enterprising Band;
We'll do our best to suit each taste,
As the "Old-'un" did when she kiss'd the "Baste."

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st September there will be an ORDINARY

AT HALF-PAST ONE P. M. DAILY.

HOT or COLD TIFFINS

Supplied in Five Minutes.

All under the supervision of a French Cook, just out, with all the Novelties in the Culinary Art.

No. 5 APOLLO STREET.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder	3,094
Grass Market	2,992
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum	510
Chinchpoogly	374
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN:
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituntients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	.11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	.16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	.18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	.16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	.16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	.15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	.16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	.28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	10 „ 16
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs „	2	„ 6

Oval and Chunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

	Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent „	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy „	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats „	5	0
COTTON Socks White „	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored „	10	0
TRAVELLING Socks Merino, each	20	0
TRAVELLING Suits	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.	8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an cpromptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroottists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps	Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from	Rs. 10

Rampart Row. Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 26th instant, of PLOTS of GROUND at the Cotton Green at Colaba. A deposit of Rupees 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement, or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 1st proximo.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, September 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1868, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th September inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES
- *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane.
- *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
- *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars.

BORDEAUX HOUSE
- *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	23	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32		
Nuits, ditto	„	26	
Macon, ditto	„	21	
Chablis, ditto	„	22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Braunberger, do	„ 25	„ —
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer, do	„ 26	„ —
„ „ Hochsteimer, do	„ 23	„ —

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Heart-shaped Labels. Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

					Per Candy.
Jomrawuttees }	..	New	..	...	230 to 235
4kote.. }	..	..	..	...	232 to 235
Broach..	..	..	..	...	242 to 245
Dholleras.. }	..	..	..	..	250 to 252
Bhownuggar }					
Veeravul..	..	..	..	..	220 to 230
Vingorla..	..	..	..	..	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	..	250 to 252
Khandeish .. }	..	..	..	..	220 to 225
Barsee }					

Ready sales.....350 Candies.
Market rising.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th August.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	61,768 2 3
Merchandize	,,	1,58,416 11 8
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,139 3 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,654 0 0
Total Rs....		2,24,978 0 11
Corresponding Week last year open 882 Miles ....Total Rs....		1,58,760 1 11
Increase		66,217 15 0

CALCUTTA.—AUGUST 31.

Some insignificant transactions in Government Securities were reported to-day at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 4-10 and 4-8 discount, 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-12 premium, and 8½ per cents at Rs. 1-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares, only 2 or 3 were bought, for different parties, at Rs. 1,750 each.

15 National Bank shares sold at Rs. 135 each, and upwards of 50 in one lot at Rs. 134.

At the meeting of shareholders in the Calcutta Docking Co. the Directors' report was adopted, and accounts passed, and dividends declared of Rs. 15 per whole share, and Rs. 9 per half share, being at the rate of 5 1/7 per cent per annum.

The Equitable Coal Co.'s half-yearly meeting took place on Saturday. The Directors' report was adopted, and the accounts passed as correct; a dividend was declared at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, payable on and after 1st September and Mr N. Macmichael elected a Director.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. was held this afternoon. The Directors' report was adopted as satisfactory; the accounts passed, and a dividend declared of 7½ per cent. for the half-year payable on and after 15th November next, viz., 5 per cent. in unalloted shares, and 2½ per cent. in cash. The earnings were at the rate of 17½ per cent. per annum. A few shares were purchased this morning in execution of an order at Rs. 205 each.

East India Railway Stock sold at Rs. 240 per Rs.200.

India General Steam Navigation Co's shares were in better demand and sold at Rs. 390 to 400 per whole share, and Rs. 195 to 200 per share. It was rumoured that the half-yearly accounts show a far better return than had been anticipated.

The half-yearly meeting of Spence's Hotel Co.'s shareholders was merely formal in compliance with the articles of association, as the accounts are made out only once every year.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were again in demand: upwards of 100 were bought at Rs. 115-0, and about 70 at Rs. 117-0 for cash. Heavy time-bargain contracts were effected at Rs. 120, some for deliveries on 15th October, and others for 2 months.

11 Shares in the Assam Tea Co. sold at Rs. 180 each.

The meeting of shareholders in the Dehra Doon Tea Co. was adjourned for want of a quorum.

At the meeting of Central Cachar Tea Co's shareholders, the attendance was very small; the Directors' report was adopted and half-yearly accounts passed.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Gane, Surgeon, Acting Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Surat.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Southey, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5,

Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Gane, Surgeon, Acting Civil Surgeon, on leave to Poona.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, August* 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Horne, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation, under the new Leave Rules.

Mr William Brittain Jones, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation, under the new Leave Rules.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Parry Hobhouse, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Moxon, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police in those Provinces, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Taylor, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel H. C Johnstone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor of the First Grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The Reverend Baker Morrell, M.A., has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon A. A. Renton, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B., are invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga respectively in the Province of Mysore.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Subaltern, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. F. Blowers.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. James Black to officiate as Consul for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and as Vice-Consul for His Majesty the King of Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. William Strang Steel.

Mr. F. Prior, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nursingpore in the Central Provinces, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 16th May last.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. A. DeFaleck, of the Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eleven days, in extension of the forty days' leave granted to him in Notification No. 859 dated 3rd June last.

Captain C. O. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, reported his return to Rangoon on the 11th August from the sick leave granted to him in the Notification of this Office, No. 2113, dated 18th December last.

Lieutenant J. T. McGown, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Mysore Commission.

The following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Reid to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces Government, are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council:—

Mr. W. G. Capper to be Commissioner.

Major J. Perkins to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr R. M. King to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain J. Eckford, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, to officiate as Superintendent and Storekeeper, vice Captain H. Mallock, appointed Superintendent of Construction in that Department, with effect from the 1st July. Mr. W. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent officiated as Superintendent and Storekeeper from the 19th May to 30th June last.

Mr. C. P. B. Gordon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Scinde Division, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India leave of absence for twelve months in extension of the leave for three months granted by this Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend the operation of G. O. G. G., No. 2778, dated 29th April 1836, in the Districts of the Central Provinces noted in the margin (namely, Nagpore, Bhundara, Wurdah, Chanda, Raipore Belaspore, Chindwara, Baitool, Hoshungabad, Seonee, and Nimar) until such date after the 1st September 1868 as the Chief Commissioner may notify that the order will come into force in these Districts.

Mr. W. E. Gordon made over charge of the Office of First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, to Mr. C. E. Chapman on forenoon of the 13th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Duncan George Pitcher, of the 21st Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 5th Bengal Cavalry, 23rd June 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Captain J. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class: Captain J. B Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class: Lieutenant H. Rowland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, acting as Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class from 2nd June 1868, during the absence on sick leave of Major S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, until further orders.

Major Charles Baily, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, with effect from the 21st October 1868.

With reference to General Order No. 472 of the 12th May 1868, it is hereby notified that, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel P. S. Lumsden is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter General, with effect from the 22nd May last.

Major H. R. Garden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating as Deputy Quarter Master General, is confirmed in that appointment, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Black of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer Eruipooram Irregular Force, in Government General Order No. 662, dated 7th July 1868, is cancelled at his own request.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—Surgeon Edward McKellar, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 10th Regt. Cavalry (Lancers), for two years.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery—Lieutenant P. F. M. L. Baddeley, of the Royal Artillery, doing duty temporarily, to be Subaltern.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant Charles William Burton, of the 13th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.—21st August 1867.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—Major Alexander Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain John Henry Forter Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps 58 to be Major, from 9th April 1868, in succession to Major General E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Major Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Henry Twisden Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, from 22nd April 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General H. Coningham, Madras Cavalry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles John Stanley Gough, V.C. of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Commandant, 9th Bengal Cavalry. For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Russell Wintle, of the late 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to India on private affairs for one year, from the 1st December 1868, under the Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Surgeon Major G. Banister, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, officiating in medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 24th October 1867.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect to the provisions of paragraph 13 of Government General Order No. 69, dated 22nd January 1866, in the cases of widows who came on pension, on or subsequent to 1st January 1866.

In supersession of General Order by the Governor General, No. 445, dated 10th May 1866, which is hereby cancelled, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Royal Warrant, dated 7th March 1865, granting prizes for good swordmanship and horse practice be considered applicable to India, as likewise the Horse Guards General Order, No. 21 of 11th idem, which will be published by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, such modifications as may be necessary to render the details applicable to India.

Mr. S. J. Pigott, Accountant, 1st Grade, Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller of Public Works Accounts in that province during the absence of Lieutenant W. H. Beckett on privilege leave for three months.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for twelve months granted to Mr. T. McManus, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, in Notification No. 154, dated the 9th June last, is commuted to six months' leave on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, British Burmah, has been re-transferred to Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Passengers per S. S. "THE QUEEN" are requested to be on Board by one o'clock on TUESDAY the 8th instant. The vessel will leave about 3 P.M. Heavy luggage to be sent on board on MONDAY. Boats should be taken at the Apollo Bunder LAWRENCE & Co., Agents "The Queen."

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 18th current at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June 1868.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
5th September 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NANSEY, AMERSEY HEMJEE, LILLADHUR VISSER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMPSEY DOSSA, and LUCKUMSEY DEROO, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as Merchants in Bombay in copartnership under the name, style, and firm of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co., and who under the name of COOVERJEE JEWRAZ and CURRUMSEY NANSEY also lately traded as Merchants in copartnership with BHARMUL PURBUT under the name, style, and firm of PURBUT JETSEY and COMPANY.

UPON hearing MESSIEURS ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees of the above Estate, I do hereby sanction a FINAL DISTRIBUTION by the said Trustees of the ASSETS of the said Estate, and do order that all the Creditors of the said Estate who shall not have sent in particulars of their Claims to the said Trustees, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the First day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, be peremptorily excluded from such Final and every previous Distribution of Assets of the said Estate; and I direct that this Order be advertised in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay twice a week for three weeks.—Dated 4th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Trustees.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to subjoin an Alphabetical List of such Goods as he has now on hand or shortly expects:—

Albums.	Leather Goods, Fancy.
Albuminised Paper.	Lithographic Stones.
Bacon, Overland.	Do. Presses.
Beer, Bass',	Liebegs' Extract of Meat.
Binding Cloth.	Do. Food for Infants.
Do. Materials and Tools.	Looking Glasses, Hand.
Biscuits.	Marble Paper.
Boxes, Fancy.	Meerschaum Pipes.
Bronze, Powder.	Mill Boards.
Card Boards.	Musical Boxes.
Champagne.	Numbering Machines.
Cheroots, Trichinopoly.	Oil Prints.
Do. Pondicherry.	Organs, Self Acting.
Do. Manilla.	Parchments.
Do. Burmah.	Paste Boards.
Cheroot Holders.	Paper Binders.
Cheese, Overland.	Pencils.
Cigars, Havannah.	Pencil Cases, Gold.
Do. Manilla.	Perfumery.
Cigar Cases.	Pianos.
Cocoa.	Portfolios.
Cognac.	Potash, American.
Coloured Paper.	Printing Materials & Tools.
Corn Flour.	Do. Presses.
Counterpanes.	Quinine.
Cooking Stoves.	Ruling Machines.
Coojahs.	Sealing Wax.
Croquet Games.	Sewing Machines.
Embroidery.	Soap.
Embossing Presses.	Stamping Presses.
Envelopes.	Stencil Slates.
Enamelled Iron Ware.	Stout.
Fancy Goods.	Table Linen, English and Country.
Glassware, Bohemian.	Tea.
Gold Beadings.	Tobacco.
Harmoniums.	Toys.
Hams, Overland.	Towels.
Ice Boxes.	Tracing Linen.
India Rubber Bands.	Wall Paper.
Ink, Writing and Ruling.	Watches.
Jet Ornaments.	Wax Cloth.
Lamps.	Wire Gauze.
Lanterns.	Wines, Claret and Port.
Ladies' Companions.	Do. Sherry and Madeira.
Letter Files.	
Leather, Morocco and Roan.	

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED SEPT. 5.

Hooker's Synopsis Filicum, a Compendium of all known Ferns	Rs.	21 0
Hydraulic Experiments at Lowell, Mass...		39 8
Max Muller's Stratifications of Language		1 12
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Letter Writers		7 8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide *August. Cloth*		2 12
Swendborg, On Whist		2 12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads		6 12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry		2 12
Russell's Charles Oldfield		1 8
Turf Frauds		0 12
Watts, On the Mind		2 12
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy		6 8
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic		3 0
Do. Arithmetic and Algebra		7 8
Chevassi's Advice to a Wife		1 12
Do. Mother		1 12
Thompson's Hand Book to the Flower Garden		5 12
Todhunter's Elements of Euclid		2 8
George Geith of Fen Court		4 8
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book		4 8
Stevens, On Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes		15 0
Smith's Manual of Common Law		7 12
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence		3 4
Garrod's Materia Medica		7 12
Tomes' Dental Surgery		7 12
Forbes' Oriental Penmanship		6 0
Braddon's Henry Dunbar. *Parlour edn*		2 8
Griffith Gaunt. *Cheap edn*		1 8
Mildred's Wedding		1 8
Albert Smith's Comic Tales		1 8
Belle of the Family; by Mrs. Grey		1 8
The Glenmutchkin Railway		0 12
£200 Reward, and other Tales		0 12
Land at Last; by Edmund Yates		4 8
Cerise; by Whyte Melville		4 8
Acton's Cookery		4 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press,
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 17s 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 5	Malta (s)	Hyde	Suez, August 24.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 5	Bosworth	Nicholl	Point de Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Nagasaki*, Legros, to Calcutta.
Ship *Vicouteroya*, Holland, to Calcutta.
Ship *Atlantic King*, Graig, Batavia.
Ship *Kate Swanton*, Nacoda, to Singapore.
Ship *Zulet a*, Jones, to Callao.
Ship *Orwell*, Gimblet, to Mauritius.

Ship *Aucroca*, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 29th August announced the arrivals of the steamer "American," ships "Dhollerah," and "Charlotte," 3rd, steamer "Moulmein," 4, Ewart, Akyab 27th, and Chittagong 28th August. 31st, the ship "Glenroy" G. H. Jones, Mauritius 4th August; steamer "Surat" and ship "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy."

DEPARTURES.—August 29th, ships "Benledi" and "Nicobar." 30th August, ships "Futtay Salaam," and "Centaur." 31st August, steamer "Mooltan, ship "Victoria Cross," and barque "Rosina."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 28th, "Bougainville," F. Lemie, Pondicherry; "Valetta," John Denkin, Middlesborough, 29th August, "Lalla Rookh," W. Wilson, Bombay; and s.s. "Punjaub," J. C. Brown, Southern Ports; 31st August, "Pegasus," in sight.

DEPARTURES.—August 29th, "Brittannia," R. Elsdon, London; "Imogen," T. A. Mills, Pentscottah; and "Antipodes," T. S. Dunn, Calingapatam.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. G. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	

Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. V. ELLADARES

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

LONG before this the people in England who interest themselves in the welfare of India must have become aware that the selection of Lord Mayo for the Viceroyship was an indisputable fact. Our London correspondent and the English journals themselves show how that selection is regarded at home. With the exception of newspapers bound to approve all Ministerial appointments, no one has been found to say a single word in favour of Mr. Disraeli's choice. The mere rumour, circulated months ago, that such a proceeding was possible, drew forth scornful laughter, and highly as the Premier's reckless audacity is estimated, both by his colleagues and his critics, few supposed that he would dare to brave opinion so far as to make India the sport of party exigencies. The report, when first circulated, was regarded as a good joke in Pall Mall; and now that it turns out to have the solid support of fact, it is not too much to say that scornful merriment has given place to indignation and alarm. But the volume of public and private opinion brought to bear upon such a discreditable transaction is not great. The Premier is aware that no storm of wrath will burst upon him, as it would had he made a similar selection in some case where British interests were immediately concerned. The other day we commented on the apathy of Parliament when the Indian budget was brought before its notice, and explained how it was that the attendance was so scanty. We held that a thin House did not necessarily imply indifference, and that scores would prefer to read rather than hear a speech by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Disraeli's sublime impertinence in picking out a useful back to occupy the first position accessible to a subject out of England is a far better test than absence from St. Stephens of the real inattention to Indian interests existing in the British islands. That a mere politician should be able to trifle wantonly with the future of a great empire and meet with no overwhelming rebuke, call forth no instant and effective opposition—this is the crucial test of the weakness of those who really deal honestly and earnestly with Indian affairs. We shall wait with some legitimate impatience to learn whether it be not possible, either in India or at home, to frustrate Mr. Disraeli's cold-blooded indifference to everything not directly conducive to purely party victories and the furtherance of his own unscrupulous ambition.

If India were consulted she would undoubtedly veto the appointment. Every Indian worth his salt would demand for a ruler a man of independent mind, possessed of a strong personal character, sound judgment, great tact, unswerving purpose, clear insight, one incapable of being used as a tool by the designing or of being frightened by the energetic and presuming. The responsibilities of Government in this country are so vast, the questions demanding prompt solution are so important, so incessant, frequently broad, often minute, that only the most tireless energy, and the coolest and quickest, yet most deliberative brain, can grapple and deal with them. A weak Viceroy will be overborne by his Council, frustrated by his subordinates, and made to distribute places in accordance with the pressure that can be brought to bear. Lord Mayo has given no proof whatever of capacity to act by himself. Throughout his whole political career he has been in leading strings, and for the greatest part of it, he has been a useful servant of his party, ready to do the bidding of the chiefs without scruple or reluctance. He has never occupied a position in the State which released him from the immediate control of some superior, and granting him all the praise fairly his due for his work in the Irish office, at no time has it been much more than that of a Commissioner of Police. Yet we are asked to believe that the suppression of open discontent on a smaller field than the smallest government in India, the cajoling of Irish members, diplomatic negotiations with Irish prelates, squabbles with Irish squires, are sufficient warrant for the headship of an empire as large and as varied as Europe! Mr. Disraeli when he tells us this is boldly practising on our credulity. Moreover at this moment India is in the throes of great changes which, slowly approaching for years, are now coming to the front at awful speed; into the midst of this seething political cauldron, Lord Mayo will plunge totally unprepared, and will either delay or precipitate change; arrest action, or advance it by hasty decisions—how can it otherwise befall? Imagine Irish principles applied to India, Irish rules of patronage put in force at Calcutta, foreign policy carried out on methods found useful when dealing with Orangemen, finance as it is studied and practised in Dublin. But there is a greater danger than this involved in the appointment of Lord Mayo. He has been selected as the man most easily manageable at the India-office. The *Globe*, an India-office organ, for one thing, frankly and candidly admits that the new policy is to make the Governor-General a mere registrar of the Secretary of State, to control further the Viceroy's restricted initiative, to curb his power in every direction, to make him a funnel connecting Downing Street with the Indian Empire—in short to govern India directly from the India-office through a dependant Viceroy. The policy is fatal, and no time should be lost in exerting every force which can be employed to reverse it. The days of our empire are numbered if the new-fangled policy of destroying the Viceroy's independence and his readiness to bear responsibilities be not speedily overthrown.

And now one word about the reason for the appointment of Lord Mayo. In the first place we make bold to assert that Lord Mayo was not, in any proper sense, selected at all. He obtained the high post made over to him by sheer importunity. If he demanded a reward for his long services to the party it was not possible to refuse him, and as he could not obtain one Governor-Generalship another higher and more arduous fell into his lap. Lord Mayo, though not a sordid man, had set his heart upon a great office of State which would pay; he would have been contented with a Governorship less lucrative, but the splendid prize of Indian Viceroyalty was the alternative demanded. Now, throughout this transaction Mr. Disraeli has been animated by no motive higher than that of satisfying the urgent personal claims of a partizan. To party purposes he has sacrificed the interests of India, and his whole career shows that to party—nay, personal—objects he would sacrifice anything the law might happen to permit. In short the appointment of Lord Mayo can only be fitly described by a vulgar phrase—it is a job; and it is by jobbery and corruption that empires are lost and states are ruined. Once in the history of India the Whigs made a similar appointment—they sent Lord Auckland to Calcutta. It was purely a party proceeding, it brought the empire into turbulent waters, and it stained our annals with disgrace. Since then, with the brief exception of Lord Ellenborough, India has not been sacrificed to party—Dalhousie, Canning, and even Elgin were Peelites, Lawrence is a Civil Servant. But Lord Mayo owes his notoriety solely to his party relationships, and not to his ability, which no one is daring enough to place above a low average. Party is again playing tricks with India, and unless frustrated will imperil the existence and even the honour of the empire. Let Englishmen at home look to it in time.

IT will be seen from a telegram which we publish elsewhere that war has broken out afresh in New Zealand. A native party—probably fanatics—have surprised a post and slaughtered the garrison. We are not told where the incident occurred, a great defect on the part of the compiler of the despatch, and consequently are precluded from attempting to estimate the importance of the outbreak. But what we remark is, that the incident will test the merit of the new policy which dispenses with British troops in our colonies. If left to themselves the colonists, we have no doubt, will be able to deal with the native population, but the local executive must not be hampered by the short-sighted zeal of bishops, the indignation of Exeter Hall, or the crotchet notions of the Governor. The colonial ministry have a fair occasion for showing whether, unaided from home, they cannot extort a peace by fairness of policy and unswerving firmness in carrying it out.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" announces that the Control Department will come into operation for the first time in Ireland on the 1st of October. Commissary General Drake, C.B., has been ordered to organize the new machinery and set it agoing. This is a step in the right direction, but it goes only a little way in sound organization. The battle has yet to be fought. The system will soon be extended to Gibraltar and Malta.

THE following telegram from the Director General of Telegraphs at Simla was communicated to us yesterday:—"Offices have been opened at Hussun Abdal and Abbotabad, Hazara,—the charge for former thirty miles more than, and for latter seventy miles more than, Rawul Pindee or Attock, whichever may be the nearest."

WHAT we publish to-day from the "Delhi Gazette" seems to show that the report of a reverse on the frontier was spread deliberately. This accounts for the diligence with which it was brought down to Kurrachee. Our Kurrachee correspondent the other day gave it as it had reached him, though, as we pointed out in publishing his letter, information from other sources had proved the report to be altogether incorrect.

BOTH the Poona papers, we observe, comment severely on a singular thing the local branch of the Bank of Bombay is said to have done. Those who paid any attention to the scandalous Poona forgery case, will remember the Hindoo of the name of Bala Manday, who turned Queen's evidence, but even in the witness-box behaved himself in such a way as almost to forfeit the pardon he had obtained. It seems this man is now enjoying an appointment in connection with the bank—at least so it is asserted, and the assertion stands undenied. We hope Mr. Balfour will guard his bank's reputation against such a scandal.

THE "Poona Observer" withdraws its assertion that cholera had broken out there. "Not only has there been no cholera in the city, but, taking it all in all, the health of the neighbourhood is exceptionally good, for this season of the year. The seven reported deaths,—supposed to be choleraic cases—were all due to other causes."

THE value of bullion coined and examined during July last in the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 15,65,277; at Madras, Rs. 66,915; and at Bombay, Rs. 32,98,984.

WE observe it stated that a proposal is under the consideration of the Government for the appointment of a bishop for the army, instead of a chaplain-general, as at present. The bishop would have episcopal powers at all stations to which our soldiers are liable to be sent, where there is now no bishop.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 3.

WE learn from Bhootan that a new Deb Raj will, probably, be elected in the ensuing cold weather, when it is expected the Bhootea Dewan will visit the Viceroy with presents, &c.—*Englishman, Sept.* 1.

FEROZE SHAH, it is officially rumoured, has left Swat for a place called Bewozye. He is accompanied by 1,100 men, and his principal supporters, Mobarruck Shah and others. This movement, it is said, has been made at the instance of the Russians. We give the rumour for what it is worth.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that the Secretary of State has recently been pleased, on the strong recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, supported by that of the Government of India, to sanction an increase to the salaries of the Head Assistants of the Bengal Secretariat (Messrs. Simpson, Easton, and Power) from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem.—*Ibid.*

THE "Overland Mail" says—"Captain Scott Jervis (the hero of the Simla court-martial), who some time back issued an address as a Liberal candidate, has been canvassing Hereford, and it is said, has avowed his determination not to withdraw from the contest, but he does not appear to be recognized by the Liberal party generally, who have promised to support only Mr. George Clive and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie."

MR. KNIGHT'S REPLY TO MR. MARTIN WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The only reply which I shall make to Mr. Wood's letter of yesterday, is to refer you, not to the two articles of which he speaks, but to the *series* of references to these bank advances which appeared in the *Times of India* from May 5th down to the middle of August 1865, which I send herewith. Mr. Wood insists that the error should be judged, in the light *of the time* at which it was made. No doubt it should: but should not the conduct of the Bank directors be so also?—Yours obediently,

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1868. R. KNIGHT.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

THE new French Atlantic Telegraph Company, mentioned in my last, was brought out here on Tuesday. It is a big affair, the capital being £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares of £20 each. The chairman here is the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, M.P., and the other members of the London board are high class American or Continental merchants and bankers. The French board is also rather distinguished, several Senators being members of it, while M. Drouyn d'Lhuys heads the honorary committee. The cable will be in two parts, one from Brest to the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, the other from St. Pierre to the United States

Captain William Blakeney, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Augustus Arther Currie, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Arthur Robert MacDonnell, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain George Champagne Close, 45th Foot. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Second Captain William Chrystie, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain William Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Robert Annesley, 10th Foot. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Henry Philip Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Second Captain Henry Le Guay Geary, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain David Butler Young, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Henry Moore, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Lawrence Anthony Murray Greome, 102nd Foot. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Trevenan James Holland, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain William Lawrence Twentyman, 18th Hussars. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Second Captain Charles Augustus Goodfellow, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain William Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Second Captain George Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Second Captain Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain Charles Mathew Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Captain George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1868.

Medical Department.

To be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B. Dated 15th August, 1868.

To be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Guy, M.D. Dated 15th August, 1868.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Neil Henry Stewart, M.D., 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Surgeon James Sinclair, M.D., 33rd Foot. Dated 15th August, 1868.
Surgeon Charles Dodgson Madden, 4th Foot. Dated 15th August, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 78.

Dated Horse Guards, 14th August, 1868.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Colonel Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in recognition of his valuable services as Second in Command of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

Also, that the undermentioned Medical Officers be promoted to the ranks specified, in consideration of their valuable services with the Force in question, viz. :—

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Guy, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Surgeon Charles Dodgson Madden, 4th Foot, Surgeon Neil Henry Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Surgeon James Sinclair, 23rd Foot, to be Surgeons-Major.

By command,

(Signed) W. PAULEY, Adjutant-General.

Admiralty, 11th August, 1868.

Lieutenant Lumley Woodyear Peyton has been promoted to the rank of a Retired Commander under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 5th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866, with seniority from 7th August, 1868.

Admiralty, 12th August, 1868.

Mr. John Dingwall has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 5th August, 1868.

Admiralty, 14th August, 1868.

The following promotions in Her Majesty's Fleet, dated this day, have been made for services rendered during the recent Expedition in Abyssinia :—

Commanders :

Thomas Hounsom Butler Fellowes,
Thomas Barnardiston,

to be Captains.

Lieutenants :

John Fiot Lee Pearse Maclear,
Edmund Lyons Green,
Charles Searle Cardale,

to be Commanders.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Mr. George Lambart Atkinson to be an Acting Lieutenant.

Navigating Lieutenants :

Daniel John May,
Thomas Pounds,

to be Staff Commanders.

Surgeon Mr. James Nicolas Dick to be Staff Surgeon.

Assistant-Paymaster Mr. William Edwin Boxer to be Paymaster.

Engineer Mr. William Henry Grose to be Chief Engineer.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, Sept.* 2.)

GENERAL WILDE'S force seems to have been reduced to a position of complete inactivity in consequence of the flight of the Hussunzais beyond our border.

The "Indian Public Opinion" states that it is the intention of Government to establish a station—a military station, we presume,—in the midst of Hazara.

(*Mofussilite, Sept.* 1.)

THE Telegraph Department informs us that an office has been opened at Hazara and another at Hussun Abdool.

Captain Burlton, S.A. C.G., has arrived and assumed charge of the Commissariat office from Captain Badcock, about to proceed to join the Hazara Field Force.

(*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 3.)

FROM Abbottabad, Hazara, on the 27th ultimo, our special correspondent writes as follows :—

"Delightful change in the weather to-day owing to wind and rain last night. It has been very hot and dry lately even here, but the nights have been cool. The rains, such as they are in these parts, ought to be nearly over now; but this is an eccentric season, and we may have more rain next month to make up for the small quantity we have had hitherto. This would be unfortunate, for the advance into the enemy's country is to be quite *a la* Lord Napier, without tents or anything else that can possibly be left behind. Officers will be allowed cigar cases, and that is about all.

Your readers must not expect any news till after the middle of next month. The natives are busy fabricating the article in the bazaars of Peshawur and elsewhere, according to their amiable custom, with the most mischievous intentions, but none of their inventions are true, not even the thought, which the wish was father to, that we have all been massacred at Abbottabad and our troops exterminated. Your readers may depend upon it that when we have all been murdered we will immediately write and tell them so. They will know now what country your special correspondent belongs to.

The *on dit* of military circles is rather to the effect that the enemy are beginning to look over their shoulders, and that there will be no fighting, or even much resistance to our tour through their country, especially as it will be such a *tour de force* as they are not accustomed to expect from us.

In the baazar, however, society is of a different opinion, and the natives talk of a more determined resistance to any advance beyond our own boundary. Much will depend upon the interference or otherwise of the tribes beyond the Indus, all which is in the womb of the future.

No more troops have arrived since I wrote last, but gunners are coming up from Meean Meer; and to judge from the immense number of camels laden with magazine stores from Peshawur we must be going to blow up the Black Mountain itself. Barrels of gunpowder no end, but none of rum or beer worth mentioning. Here is another leaf out of Lord Napier's book.

Officers and men are coming out in the dingy but sensible *khakie* colour. We shall not have our officers picked off, it is to be hoped, as they were in the Umbeyla campaign in consequence of their uniforms making them such a good target. It would be well if even the red silk sash could be dispensed with.

The remainder of Colonel Renny's battery of horse artillery march to-night for Maunserah. The 6th Royals are doing very well now. About a dozen men in hospital only. Last week heat apoplexy attacked the regiment like an epidemic. The weather was no hotter than usual, but the first march from Rawul Pindee began to tell upon them. The second saw sixty or seventy men down with heat apoplexy after sunset. Only seven or eight died. The malady yielded to treatment when treatment became possible. The men look now as if they could do double marches with the 20th P. N. I.

We hear that the enemy are erecting sungas and other defences, which looks as if they mean to defend their territory. We shall probably find our big mortars and field pieces useful after all, though some have doubted that the enemy will give us any opportunity of using them. We hear of the probability of the whole country from hence to the Indus being annexed, which with the Cherat range in the Peshawur valley would do very well for the present. So talk the sanguine.

Major General Wilde, and Brigadier-General Vaughan are in the station now. Also Major Johnson, Assistant Quarter Master General; Major Morland, Assistant Adjutant General, and Dr. Marton, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, native troops. Dr. Summers was here from Peshawur for a short time; but his coming seems to have been a mistake, and he has gone back to Peshawur, not however without making some very good arrangements here before he left by which the 6th Regiment has naturally benefitted."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

A controversy is taking place respecting the responsibility of the Conservative Government for the increase in the public expenditure since they entered office.

General Peel, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Hunt have each written a long letter to the *Times* defending the increase.

There is also a revival of the controversy regarding the aggression of the Russians in Central Asia.

A speech has been made by the French Minister of Finance in which he expressed his confidence in a lasting peace.

Furlough has been granted to Russian soldiers of 13 and 10 years' service.

Lord Howard de Walden is dead.

The Fenian Murphy has been again arrested, and ordered to find recognizances.

General Garibaldi has resigned his Depectiship (? Directorship.)

SPEECH BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER, NOON.

At the Cutlers' feast at Sheffield yesterday Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister at the Court of Saint James, replying to a toast, said he came to England as the messenger of peace, and added that the American people warmly reciprocated the friendly feeling of Englishmen towards them. Our differences had now all disappeared, England and America being as one people.

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON.

The general tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market is very firm.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £189,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £11,000 to Madras.

The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 11d. received 56 per cent.

The sum of £240,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The following ships have arrived from Bombay :—"P. Pendleton," "Eumenides," "Maulin," "Turkish Empire," "Warrior," and "L'Agouhanna."

NEW YORK, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The Republicans have carried the Vermont elections by increased majorities.

(*By Telegraph to Alexandria.*)

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will proceed to Athens in the autumn on a visit to the King and Queen of the Greeks.

Advices received here from St. Petersburg announce the arrival of the Danish Royal Family in the Russian Capital.

According to advices received from Munich H. I. M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is at present on a visit to H. M. Louis II., King of Bavaria.

Mr. Grevy, the Opposition candidate for a seat in the Corps Legislatif, has been elected in the Department of Jura.

It is asserted that a new outbreak in the Province of Bulgaria is in course of organization.

Telegraphic despatches received here from Madrid *via* Lisbon report that insurrectionary bands have appeared in Spain.

H. E. Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Minister at the Court of St. James, has left for Constantinople.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH SEPT., 4.30 P.M.

Govt. Paper, { Fours 44. Fives 93. Fives and a half, 15

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 7/16d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £2.
Jute £2 to £2 2s. 6d.
Linseed, £2 2s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 4 pies.
Market for Piece Goods quiet; market for Twist steady

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 5th SEPTEMBER.

THE mail steamer "Emeu," from China, has anchored.

She left Hongkong on the 21st, and Singapore on the 29th August.

No news of importance has been received.

Yeddo is reported quiet.

Major-General Bruncker has inspected the troops in Japan.

A movement is reported from Singapore towards obtaining the establishment of a British Consul at Saigon.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 20TH AUG.

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs.	655 per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	625 ,,
Benares (new)	,,	617½ ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At		six months—
Bank		4s. 6¼d.
Private		4s. 7d.
On India		Rs. 227.

Rice—Very dull.
Cotton—Weak and a shade lower.
Steamers arrived—From Bombay : on 12th instant, "Emeu"; on 17th instant, "Sunda." From Calcutta : on 14th instant, "Decca" and "T. A. Gibbs."

SHANGHAI, 14TH AUG.

OPIUM—

Malwa	taels	500 per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	480 ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—		
Bank		6s. 3d.
Private		6s. 3¼d.
On India		Rs. 312.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

FRESH HOSTILITIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

GALLE, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 5-56 P.M.

THE steamer "Bombay," with the Australian Mails, has arrived. She left Sydney on the 13th, Melbourne on the 15th, and King George's Sound on the 22nd August.

War has again broken out in New Zealand. Ten officers and men of the armed constabulary have been killed, and several wounded, by the rebels—who surprised and captured a redoubt in the night, abandoning it in the morning.

Business continues dull. Coffee, limited demand; Sugar, declined; Metals, market dull; Rice, extremely quiet; Patna quoted at 27 to 28 pounds.

BOMBAY.

THE Coroner's inquest on Dori (woman) was resumed on Friday last by Dr. Lumsdaine, and the following verdict was given—"That the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by a cart wheel passing over her foot, and that the injury was due to negligence on the part of the driver in having left his cart."

ON Saturday last Essajee Ahmerbhoy, Ismail Mahomed, Hackeem Dossajee, and Kanbhoy Mullabhoy, who stood charged, the first three with the theft of, and the fourth with dishonestly receiving, property of the value of Rs. 915, belonging to Abdool Alli Moosajee, were committed by Mr. Connon to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A MAN named Cassum, who was apprehended upon a warrant, as already reported, in respect of the theft of two silver anklets and one gold necklet belonging to Fatma (woman), was committed on Saturday last by Mr. Warden to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

ON Saturday last the Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker presided at the Parsee Matrimonial Court, which sat from 11 A.M. till 8 P.M. Eleven delegates were in attendance. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was selected as their foreman. Before proceeding with the cause set down for hearing, His Lordship remarked that in future he would not allow excuses for non-attendance, such as absence in Poona or engagement at an examination of a school. Sickness alone, His Lordship said, would be considered a satisfactory excuse. The Court having been closed the suit of Eduljee Sorabjee Setna against his wife Doseebhai for divorce, on the ground of adultery, and one Jehanghier Merwanjee, who was made a co-defendant, was heard. The delegates found for the plaintiff on all the issues, and the Court granted the divorce prayed for. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants did not attend, and the case was heard *ex parte*.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY : FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

MR. F. F. LIDDERDALE, a late director of the bank, who had already been examined at great length soon after the Commission opened, was the first witness called to-day. On Mr. Lidderdale stepping into the witness box the President said—When Mr. Brown was examined I asked about several securities deposited by the Asiatic Bank, but which seemed to have disappeared, and which we were unable to trace. He said that if I gave him time he would provide us with an explanation, and he subsequently sent in an account, but the information in that is very meagre. He also sent in another account showing the realisations of some of the property eventually given in as security. I wish now to go through the different board minutes with you and see how much more we can extract. Now in May 1866 we find the following entry :—"Read a letter from Mr. Morrison, agent of Asiatic Bank, requesting a loan of 15 lakhs for that Corporation. Read also a list of securities he is prepared to deposit. Resolved—That the credit" (mark the word "credit") "be granted upon his giving up all the securities stated in the list and a written guarantee to deposit immediately on receipt the bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China." Do you remember that transaction ?—(A.) Yes. President—You were present ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you assent to the granting of that credit ?—(A.) I eventually did so, but I objected to it at first. (Q.) And what overcame your scruples ?—(A.) The desire to assist a large banking institution and avoid a great many failures. There was a great deal of complication in Bombay at that time. (Q.) Now, what did you fancy you agreed to by that resolution ? Did you imagine you granted a cash credit up to 15 lakhs, or did you imagine that the parties were to have the power of overdrawing their account at certain periods whenever they liked to the extent of 15 lakhs ?—(A.) To the best of my recollection it was a cash credit. President—When you have gone through the whole matter you will see it was not dealt with in that way at all. Do you remember seeing the list ?—(A.) I do certainly. (Q.) Will you look at that (showing list) and tell me whether it is a correct copy of the original. The original list has been mislaid some way. Witness (after looking at list)—I cannot swear positively to this. It is a correct copy to the best of my recollection, because I see certain bank bills here which I believe were included in the list shown to us. (Q.) Well, now, do you remember whether any Government paper was ever deposited ?—(A.) I cannot say. President reads from minute—"Immediately on receipt of the bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China." Now, if Government paper was deposited, ought it not to have been entered in the securities book which was produced here on Wednesday ?—(A.) In the ordinary course of circumstances it should have been entered, but it may not have been entered in order to carry out the views of the bank not to injure the credit of the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) But would not there be some record of this important transaction notwithstanding ?—(A.) There ought to have been, but there has not been. (Q.) But you see the consequence of that is that now we do not know whether the Government paper was ever deposited. You are not able to say whether that Government paper was deposited ?—(A.) I am not able to say. (Q.) You don't happen to recollect whether it was dispensed with ?—(A.) Not to my knowledge or with my knowledge. President—Then let us come to 25th May. You were not present on that day. The minute says—"Read letter from the agent of the Asiatic Bank requesting the credit of 15 lakhs already granted to be extended to 20 lakhs, and offering additional security, a lien on 10 lakhs of rupees advised by telegram from London as having been sent by the mail leaving on 18th May. Resolved—That the credit be increased to 20 lakhs upon the promise mentioned in the letter above quoted, provided the bank's solicitors consider the lien good." I suppose you remember hearing of that ?—(A.) I remember it generally, but not more particularly with reference to the credit. (Q.) I suppose this is the item of payment—11th June, in the account, "Rs. 10,59,000, of that, Rs. 10,000 paid ?" ?—(A.) Probably it is. President—It is not likely there would be two sums. Witness—I recollect well the Asiatic Bank was selling bills at that date. I have little doubt that is the amount; it tallies in date too. (Q.) Now, what is your notion of the way in which this credit should have been worked ? When they received these securities, ought not the credit to have been reduced there and then ?—(A.) Undoubtedly. (Q.) As it was realized the money should have been paid in and the credit reduced in amount ?—(A.) Undoubtedly. President—Well, you will find in the working of this credit it is just the reverse—that all the good securities have been withdrawn, leaving the Asiatic Bank debtor to the Bank of Bombay, and you were forced to take what securities you could get. That was the real way in which it is worked. Witness—I can, of course, only speak up till the 19th August. How they did it eventually I cannot say. President—Well, you can speak to the amount at the meeting on 12th June. On 12th June this is what is said—"Read letter from the agent of the Asiatic Bank, stating that his Calcutta agent had been unexpectedly drawn upon from China, and requesting that a credit of 4 lakhs might be opened for him with the Bank of Bengal by telegram as formerly. Resolved—That the credit be opened on condition that besides securities already deposited with the bank, the agent here will give a lien on all remittances which may be received from England, China, and other branches of the bank." Witness—That was on Mr. Morrison's representation that several large remittances were coming. (Q.) Did you get a list of those remittances ?—(A.) I think we did not. It was a mere statement taken from a letter, that he had funds coming from the head office and different branches. President—That is *besides* the securities, you will remark, at present deposited. Now, what were the securities "at present deposited" at that time ? The way this system was worked was that when bills became due in May or June—and I suspect, though I am not sure as I cannot identify all these bills, for the sums don't exactly tally—but the bills were paid, and consequently you have lost these good securities and had remaining at that time probably only two bills, one on the National Bank for Rs. 50,000 and one on the Chartered Bank for one lakh.—(A.) I have satisfied myself since that some of these securities were realized and that the proceeds were paid into the Bank of Bombay. I am stating what came under my immediate notice. President—What are you speaking of ?—(A.) The 28 Apollo Press Company's shares. President—These were sold afterwards. We know about this : I want you to keep your mind fixed on the time of which I am speaking, 12th June. Witness—I mention that because you say it appears only two of these securities were realized. President—I am talking of the bills. They were all good bills at that time ; none of the banks had failed and all the bills were good. On 12th June there was probably only Rs. 1,50,000 of the securities on these bills outstanding.—(A.) Yes. President—And how much of the others I am sure I don't know. Witness—And that question I cannot answer : it could only be answered by the executive or from the books. President—We must have Mr. Baker here, as he will be able to explain it to us, if you are unable. Witness—I am unable to do so. (Q.) You don't recollect any list being given of these remittances ?—(A.) No. (Q.) *Did* you ascertain what the balance actually was at that time, at your meeting on 12th June ?—(A.) I have no doubt we did, because the directors made the most careful enquiry in this case before granting these loans. I can only say you were particularly as being an unwilling party to the granting of this loan. President—There were upwards of 5 lakhs due at that time, and so to keep within the limits of this credit they had realised all the good securities ; and now you see there had been all these additional vague securities on all remittances which may be received from England, China, and other branches of the bank ?—(A.) I have no doubt the directors satisfied themselves as to the meaning of these words at the time, though I cannot recall what was said. President—Mr. Rodgie and Mr. Baker, I suppose, will be able to explain this ?—(A.) Mr. Baker will be more likely to do so than Mr. Rodgie, as Mr. Rodgie was deputy secretary. President—I think we will find the entries probably in the books of the Asiatic Bank ?—(A.) Yes, probably. President—Well, on 3rd July you were again present and the minute is—"Reported that the weekly committee had authorized the secretary to telegraph to the Bank of Bengal to advance the Asiatic Bank three lakhs on the guarantee that this amount will be paid back on the arrival of the China mail at Calcutta, as the agent gets 5½ lakhs by it." Now, on what authority was that statement made and inserted in the minutes ?—(A.) Either a letter or a telegram from China stating that the bullion was expected. (Q.) Is that the telegram in cypher which Mr. Morrison afterwards explained was misunderstood ?—(A.) I cannot say, for there are two liens on bullion from China. President—Yes, there are, but you don't know if that was the telegram or not ?—(A.) I don't. (Q.) Now did you ascertain what the balance of the Asiatic Bank's account was at that time ?—(A.) I have no doubt we did. We had accounts laid on the table at every meeting. President—Well, then, they owed you 14 lakhs at that time. Did you ascertain what the security remaining in the bank was at that time ?—(A.) I cannot say positively, but I believe we did. That was a loan which we carefully looked into on every occasion. (Q.) Did ever those 5½ lakhs arrive ?—(A.) I cannot say. You are alluding to that spoken of on 3rd July ? President—Yes. Witness—I don't remember. (Q.) You don't know that it ever arrived ?—(A.) No. President—Well, I can't make out if it ever arrived. Witness Mr. Rodgie could probably ascertain from the account of the Bengal Bank with the Bank of Bombay whether that sum was paid in at Calcutta. President—I think we would have both these documents before you. President—Now, then, we come to 13th July 1866—"Submitted application from the Asitic Bank for an extension till 1st September next of the credit of 20 lakhs lately granted." For how long was that original cash credit granted ? Strange to say that does not appear in the minute.—(A.) I think it was a temporary one. (Q.) One month ?—(A.) For some short period, I know. President—Then the minute continues—"And that the dividend of nearly 3 lakhs due to the bank from Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate should not be taken up till the sum of 5 lakhs expected from China by the trustees be received." Was that dividend of 5 lakhs ever received from Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate ?—(A.) I believe it eventually was. (Q.) It was not in the list in the book then ?—(A.) No. President—"The securities offered against this credit are as follows."—Now I want you to explain whether you consider these all the securities or whether they were in addition to any other securities previously deposited ? Witness—Will you allow me to see the book, please ? President here gave witness the minute book of the directors containing the entries referred to in his examination, and continued—You see there are the words "this credit," as if you were to grant a new credit. Witness—It may be the wording of the minutes. They are sometimes badly worded : there is no question of that. This item of Macindoe, Rogers, and Co. is part the of former security. (Q.) And then comes 10½ Apollo Press Company's shares ?—(A.) That also is part of the former securities. (Q.) Do you think that the 28 Apollo shares ?—(A.) I do not think any of these was divided into five shares. President—We are obliged to you for that explanation. They were divided into five. (A.) Yes, divided into five when the company went under the Joint Stock Company's Act. President—Then there is the draft of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Until I heard this explanation of yours, I thought that was the only original security left. Was that ever realised ?—(A.) I don't know. President—It must have been, because it is a good bank and in existence now. And there were some sums afterwards which might have included it. Witness—On 15th July —— President—Yes, on 15th July there were 4 lakhs and upwards paid in, and it was probably included in that bill. Witness—Yes. President—Well, Macindoe, Rogers, & Co.'s promissory note and title-deeds. That has been realised by the bank ; there is no doubt about that. Witness—Realised by the bank ? President—Certain portions of them. Witness—That is one of the doubtful securities. President—No, they have realised part of it. Witness—That was in consequence of the deed. A very informal deed was drawn up by the solicitor, and in that way they lost their full right to recover that, I believe. (Q.)—Is that the explanation ? (A.) I believe it is. It was not drawn up by the bank's own solicitor ; but by a solicitor employed for the special purpose, Mr. W. H. Crawford, and it turned out to be very informal. (Q.) Did not your solicitor overlook it ?—(A.) I cannot say. President—Then follows the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's promissory note ; that was realised with interest.—(A.) Yes. President—And the next is lien on funds on the way from Calcutta, 2 lakhs, and lien on Java guilders at Calcutta to be transmitted to Bombay, 3 lakhs. Now, were these two sums ever received ?—(A.) I don't know that they were, for I cannot find them. President—Well, I hope Mr. Baker will be able to explain those two items. The next is M. and M. Heerjee and Co.'s promissory note to Premchund Roychund, Rs. 2,56,000 which realised a very small amount. Then came the 102½ Apollo Press Company's shares, 82 of which realised Rs. 1,45,000 ; 81 from Shipping Company's shares, estimated at Rs. 1,58,000, which realised Rs. 63,000 ; and the bill on B. F. Cama Sons & Co., due 28th July, for Rs. 50,000 and it seems to have been paid on 29th July. Witness—It was due on 28th July. President—Well, it might have been paid on the 30th. There is a sum of Rs. 86,150 paid in ; but you don't know anything about it ? Witness—I cannot say. I know it was frequently impossible to get even mercantile bills paid at the exact date at that time, there was so much difficulty in the place ; and it is possible a day's grace may have been given in this case. President—Well, now, you see out of all these securities there are 5 lakhs and Rs. 5,55,000 unaccounted for on 3rd July 1864. We want an explanation of that. The Rs. 5,50,000 is the sum on the way by the China mail to Calcutta, do you know ?—(A.) Yes. President—Now, the bank seems to have insisted on additional terms—namely, on having a lien on all remittances from the head office and branches. Do you remark that ?—(A.) Yes, I observe that. President—Well, now, they ought to have had that already—I can't understand that,—because by the board minute of 12th June they had already got that. Witness—There was one credit of £100,000. President—No, no ; that was another sum ; that is the ten lakhs. But on 12th June you insisted on a lien on all remittances from England, China, and the branches ; and now at the subsequent meeting you see you wanted another lien. It seems never to have been got. Witness—I cannot explain that. President—Then another stipulation you make is that the trustees of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate should give the bank a lien on the remittance from China. Now, how could the directors possibly expect the trustees to do that ? I cannot understand it. (A.)—Only in this way : Mr. Robertson, secretary of the Bank, was also a trustee of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate, and probably it was thought that it would save any dispute afterwards if we had an assignment of this. President—But he had no right to grant that. No trustees on a bankrupt estate had any right to give you such an assignment. (A.)—That I cannot say, but the money, I believe, was paid in. (Q.) And the credit ex tended upon these terms ?—(A.) Yes. I may say with regard to these two sums of 5 lakhs—you asked me about these—that they could hardly have come to hand before I left Bombay. That is one reason why I cannot speak to that. This lien was insisted on 15th July. I left Bombay on 9th August, and they had not then been received at Calcutta and would take some time to come round to Bombay. President—Mr. Baker, I suppose, will be able to give us that information ?—(A.) He will be able to do so from the books. I should think. President—Then with regard to the minute of 23rd August ? Witness—That I cannot speak to, and I should like to make a correction on the evidence as it appeared yesterday or the day before. I was not a director on 23rd August, as it is put down. President—We have not got your evidence printed yet, and we will see that it is put right. Witness—I retired on the 8th, I think. The board meeting of the 8th was the last meeting I attended. President—Well, you are aware that this "credit" as it is called in your minute—it must have been a cash credit—was worked in this way, that the account was always kept overdrawn, but never except on one occasion, above 20 lakhs and that the securities were perpetually withdrawn and replaced so as to keep the credit within 20 lakhs. Witness—Without additional security ? President—Yes, sometimes, till you had these meetings and further securities are brought in. Now, looking back to that transaction, what is your opinion ? Is that what you intended when you went into that agreement with the Asiatic Bank ?—(A.) I should think not. (Q.) Was it not your intention that the cash credit should be taken for 20 lakhs, and that as the securities were realized they should go in reduction of the cash credit ? That is generally the intention ?—(A.) From all I can recall I should say without doubt that was the intention of the directors. President—Well, instead of that it was worked as a permission to have an overdrawn account perpetually running from beginning to end, the amount not exceeding 20 lakhs. Was that your intention ?—(A.) I should say certainly not. My recollection and impression is that in all loans in which I was concerned the rule was that they were to be covered by specific securities, and that as the securities were realized they were to be paid towards the reduction of the loan. President—That is the usual, ordinary common-sense view of the matter. Witness—That is the view I and the other directors took. (Q.) But the original securities were amply sufficient, were they not, to secure the 15 lakhs ?—(A.) I believe they were. (Q.) And the extension to 20 lakhs ?—(A.) Yes, so far as I know. (Q.) Do you know what the securities subsequently realized ?—(A.) I do not know what they were. President—Here they are—(handing the book with list.) You will find Rogers & Co.'s goodwill and shop there, do you not ? Witness—(reading)—"A lien over the shop business and stock-in-trade of Macindoe, Rogers, & Co. I don't think that was a security given in my time. (Q.) Was it after you left ? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, then, was there any lien given on the 13th July by the trustees of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate or on the remittances from the head-office and branches ? Witness—By the Asiatic Bank ? President—Yes. Witness—I don't see that any was given. It is required here by the directors ; and then it would be left to the executive to obtain it. (Q.) Well, you know of the transaction of 28th August ?—(A.) No. Do you know anything of that claim on Muggingbhoy Huttoesing ? Witness—At what date ? President—On 13th July. Witness—I don't see it in this list. President—Well, we will ask Mr. Baker about this, and I hope he will be able to give us an explanation. Witness—That is not on this list. (Q.) Do you know that it came into the possession of the bank ?—(A.) I don't know. If you give me the date—I don't find it among the securities given in my time. President—I don't know the date of its deposit. It is not on any list I have got. Witness—It might come in under "any further securities which the Asiatic Bank can give," and which were to be taken by the Bank of Bombay. The Asiatic Bank promised to give everything they could. President—I am very sorry you were not here on 23rd August 1860, because I have some particular questions to ask about this.—(A.) I could not speak from my own knowledge ; it would only be from hearsay. President—Then I must refer to Mr. Steel and Mr. Baker. Are you aware whether the Bank of Bombay allowed their debtors to sell their Bank of Bombay shares and buy Back Bay shares for speculation ?—(A.) Only from the evidence I have heard since. (Q.) You were not here at that time ?—(A.) No. President—It took place in October and December 1866, and you had gone home then. Witness—These are the dates I heard at this table, and certainly nothing of that kind happened while I was here. (Q.) Do you see that addition which has been made to the minute of 27th April ? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Can you give us any explanation of that ?—(A.) Nothing further than that I recollect perfectly well Mr. Fraser, who was then I think acting as accountant, coming to me the night before I left for England, and showing me this unsigned and requesting my signature to it for Mr. Robertson, it being in an incomplete condition. (Q.) How was it you left it uncompleted ?—(A.) I should think from the fact of having three minutes to sign at the same time it is probable this was turned over by the secretary by accident, and was therefore left unsigned. President—But look at the entry in the next minute ? (A.) Witness reads—"Read minutes of last meeting and of the meetings of the 26th and 20th." Probably in signing the two I did not recollect to sign the third. Those minutes were brought forward at the board meetings by the secretary and he read them over and laid them before the president for signature. (Q.) They were not laid before you to amend that statement ?—(A.) Not to my knowledge. I refreshed my memory lately as to this in speaking of it to those who were present when Mr. Fraser came. I asked Mr. Foggo, and he quite agreed with me. I asked Mr. Fraser why this was left unsigned, and he said he did not know but supposed it was an accident.

President—Have you refreshed your recollection since you were last here as to that visit to Parell on 27th July ?—(A.) No. (Q.) You are not able to give us any further information on that subject ?—(A.) No. Unfortunately all my private papers have been lost in removing the office whilst I was in England, and I have no memorandum to explain it. (Q.) Can you account in any way for having forgotten such an important thing as that ?—(A.) In no way except that it was more the duty of the Government directors to go to Sir Bartle Frere, and I must have been satisfied then that he had already acquired the knowledge which I went to give him.

President—Now, when did you first discover that the jewels deposited with the Bank of Bombay by Premchund were not worth 20 lakhs ?—(A.) Towards the end of May, I think. (Q.) The end of May ? Was it not so on 11th May ?—(A.) No ; because we were being promised more at that time. That is my recollection of it. President—I will just read to you the whole of the passage in one of the letters which I see you send to Sir Bartle Frere. You say—"As you already know to what extent the bank has promised to assist Premchund, you will not be alarmed, I am sure, at the absurd rumours which have been going about that the bank has given him 80 lakhs. He has not had 20 yet, and we have security of more than 20 lakhs in landed property, and 3 or 6 lakhs in jewels, he says 10 ; and of this advance about three-fifths is to be born and is guaranteed by other sound banks." Now, how do you explain on 11th May saying that there were 3 or 4 lakhs worth of jewels ?—(A.) I had seen the jewels personally, and I was present during their valuation by Mr. Crawford, and from them I should say I took the idea that they were worth more than the sum I state there. Mr. Crawford placed such a value on the jewels as if they were for immediate sale, and that they would probably realise more. President—Mr. Crawford valued the whole of the jewels ? Witness—Yes, on two occasions. The bank only had part of the jewels at the first valuation, and Mr. Crawford subsequently valued the rest. (Q.) But had not he valued the rest before 11th May ?—(A.) I think he came on the 8th. President—I have not the date when he made the second valuation, but his report is dated 23rd May. Witness—Yes, it is. President—But I think we have in evidence that he came to the bank on the 8th. Witness—It is quite possible. I do not know. It is the second valuation, but at the time I remember he said the first was a very stringent valuation and that probably the jewels might bring more if put up to auction. They were valued in Calcutta at a much higher rate than in Bombay. President—Then your explanation I understand is this, that you were only speaking of one portion of the jewels ?—(A.) That is my view. President—Then it was not much of an argument. You were wanting to show Sir Bartle Frere what good security you had, and you would have gone on to say 3 or 4 lakhs in jewels at present deposited and some to come in. You don't say that, but speak as if the whole security had been deposited. Witness—There was a great difficulty in getting the second batch out of Premchund, and there may have been in my mind at the time the possibility of the bank not getting the second batch. President—You say in the letter—"He has not had 20 lakhs yet ; and we have security of over 20 in landed propetry and 3 or 4 in jewels, he says 10." Upon what ground did you go on advancing the rest of the 25 lakhs ? Did you really believe the landed property was worth 20 lakhs ?—(A.) Nearly that amount. (Q.) Did Mr. Norman tell you that ?—(A.) I cannot say he did. President—Mr. Norman, who was your authority on that matter at that time, said it was worth 14 lakhs. Witness—I don't think Mr. Norman made so explicit a valuation. President—He has since reduced it to 12 lakhs, and if the jewels were worth 3 or 4 lakhs, or even let us say 5 lakhs at the outside, there would not have been sufficient security for 25 lakhs. Witness—No, that would only have been 18 lakhs of security. (Q.) And now, would it not have been prudent to have stopped advancing the rest ?—(A.) So it would appear. I cannot recall faithfully all the circumstances at the time ; but when that loan was granted Premchund was already largely indebted to the bank, and that part of his indebtedness to the bank was taken by the bank from this loan of 25 lakhs. (Q.) Part of it ?—(A.) To the amount of 7 or 8 lakhs, I should say. Mr. Melvill—Did you ask Premchund how he had deceived you ? You say he promised 20 lakhs of jewels and only gave you 4 ?—(A.) I have no doubt we asked him a great deal about it. (Q.) He seems to have drawn 7 lakhs after that ?—(A.) I believe it would be on the promise of more jewels. (Q.) Did he promise to deposit more jewels after the 8th ?—(A.) It is my recollection that he constantly promised to deposit more jewels. Mr. Melvill—There is one more question I should like to ask you, with regard to your omission to realise securities when the shares went up. Do you know whether that letter from Cowasjee Manockjee was laid before the board ?—(A.) That would be in his bias. (Q.) Can you explain your declaring a dividend and after

THE SUBATHOO COURT-MARTIAL.

(Pioneer, Sept. 2.)

PROCEEDINGS of a European general court-martial, assembled at Subathoo on the 6th August 1868, for the trial of Pay Master W. Lawes, H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry, on the following charges :—

First charge.—With having at various places and at Subathoo, between the 20th June 1865 and the 11th March 1868, both dates inclusive, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four and four annas (Rs. 7,394-4-0) or thereabouts, public money belonging to Her Majesty's Army, received by him as Pay Master of the 90th Regiment of Foot ; the said sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four and four annas (Rs. 7,394-4-0) being the balance shown in the specification attached to this charge.

Second charge.—With having at Subathoo, on the 12th July 1867, intentionally given in to a regimental committee, held on that day to verify the balance in his regimental pay chest, a false statement of public money for the use of H. M.'s forces ; the said statement, dated 11th July 1867, showing a balance due to him of rupees two hundred and seventy-nine, ten annas and six pie (Rs. 279-10-6) to date ; whereas in reality, as he well knew, there was, at the last-mentioned date, a balance against him of rupees two thousand one hundred and eighty, fourteen annas and six pie (Rs. 2,180-14-6) or thereabouts.

Third charge.—With having at Subathoo, on the 10th October 1867, intentionally given in to a regimental committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his regimental pay chest a false statement of public money for the use of Her Majesty's forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 10th October 1867, both dates inclusive ; inasmuch as he had intentionally omitted to enter, or to cause to be entered, in that statement, the sum of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000), which said amount he received on the public account for the use of Her Majesty's forces before the 10th October 1867, that is to say, on the 4th October 1867.

Fourth charge.—With having at Subathoo, on the 20th January 1868, intentionally given in to a regimental committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his regimental chest, a false statement of public money for the use of Her Majesty's forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 20th January 1868, both dates inclusive ; inasmuch as he gave in to the said committee a statement dated the 20th January 1868, in which statement he (Pay Master Lawes) had intentionally omitted to enter, or to cause to be entered, two sums of money, to the aggregate amount of rupees three thousand five hundred and forty-eight, thirteen annas and six pie (Rs. 3,548-13-6) received by him, on the public account, for the use of Her Majesty's forces, between the 1st and the 19th January 1868, both dates inclusive ; being portion of canteen money for the month of December 1867.

President—Colonel W. Birch, Her Majesty's 104th Regiment.

Judge Advocate—Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maisey.

Prosecutor—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fullerton, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division.

J. A. G.—Pay Master Lawes, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges read over to you ?

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

Prisoner objects to Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton and the Judge Advocate General being in Court, on account of their being witnesses.

The prisoner was requested to make a statement in writing, and he handed in the following protest :—" Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg most respectfully to ask you to enter my protest, on the proceedings of this general court-martial, against Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey and Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, who have been summoned as witnesses for my defence, remaining in Court. The Court has decided to the contrary. I respectfully submit to its decision, but equally respectfully protest against the decision as illegal and not supported by the rules laid down for the guidance of courts-martial. I have most respectfully informed the Court that my objection is not from any frivolous objection to Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey or Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton ; but that I urged this point in the interest of justice, and for the benefit of my own defence. I have heard the President order all witnesses to leave the Court and not return before called, as is stated should be the case in Summons on Courts Martial, page 246 ; and also in Colonel Pippon's work on Military Law, page 49. The Judge Advocate has said that the fact of witnesses being ordered out of Court is a mere matter of process. Even if such be the case, the whole of the forms regulating the proceedings of courts-martial are mere matters of process, but none the less necessary to the legality of their proceedings."

On the opening of the prosecution, the prosecutor read the following address :—

" MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—1. Having been directed to conduct the prosecution against Pay Master Lawes on the charges you have just heard read, I proceed to put before the Court some introductory remarks, the allegations contained in which I shall duly support by evidence. In these remarks I propose to notice the circumstances under which the defalcations in the prisoner's accounts were discovered ; and the steps which were taken subsequent to the discovery ; then to explain generally the mode in which a Pay Master of a British regiment in India is supposed to receive, disburse and account for for Government monies ; and, lastly, to touch on the nature of the charges and of the evidence which is to support them.

"2. Mr. Lawes was placed under arrest on the 11th March 1868, for reasons utterly distinct from anything connected with the state of his accounts. This step rendered it necessary to assemble a committee of officers to take over his books and cash-balance. A balance-sheet was drawn up on the same date, and the appointed committee assembled. Finding a large deficit in the balance-sheet, it called on Mr. Lawes to explain ; and after furnishing him with a copy of the sheet adjourned at his request till the 16th. On the re-assembling of the committee Mr. Lawes presented a memorandum which will be put before the Court, in which he, in a qualified form, admitted the vouchers of the blance-sheet. Every item now contained in the 1st charge was, as the Court will find, entered in that balance-sheet. Some items contained in this sheet are not included in the charges.

"3. A divisional court of enquiry was ordered to assemble at Subathoo to investigate into Mr. Lawes's accounts. It did assemble on the 1st of May, and Mr. Lawes was warned that it would do so. He did not attend, on grounds that will be shown to the Court, so the Court adjourned for orders. Orders were received for its re-assembly, and Mr. Lawes was again informed of the day of assembly, and specially told that the Court was convened to enquire into the alleged deficiencies in his accounts ; and that, if he did not attend, it would proceed with the investigation in his absence. He did not appear. The Court accordingly proceeded with and concluded the investigation imposed on it in Mr. Lawes's absence. On its enquiry and on additional information afterwards received are based the charges on which the Court is called to adjudicate.

"4. To many of the officers whom I am now addressing, practically versed as they are in everything appertaining to the regimental accounts, it may seem superfluous in me to submit a sketch of the system on which those accounts are conducted. But there are some of you who perhaps may not possess this knowledge ; and it is besides, I believe, proper that in view to the completeness of the record, it should show on its face a description of the system. I proceed then to give, as far as I understand it, a sketch of the system, which I may add was introduced, I believe in May 1866.

"5. By the 25th of each month the Pay Master is required to send in an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements and amount of cash required on account of the regiment for the ensuing month. There are numerous items in these estimates of receipts, such as commissariat supplies, necessaries, remittances, &c. ; and before these are entered the amounts of cash which will be required on the credit side are entered—regimental pay allowances and charges, and other entries of expected disbursements. But I will subsequently put before the Court the prisoner's estimates.

"6. The amounts of cash required on these estimates are drawn from the Civil Treasury on the 1st, 10th, and 25th of each month, by cheques signed by the Pay Master, and countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Regiment. On the 2nd, 11th and 21st of each month advances are made to the companies by the Pay Master on estimates forwarded by the former to cover pay in advance. This is for the men. But the pay of officers for the current month is included in the last cheque, and the amount should be paid to them on the last of the month. This is also the case with all staff and other allowances, and pay of the subordinates, medical and educational departments. Service remittances can be obtained in part of payment of the last cheques for the month. The amount of cash made over by the Civil Treasury is of course minus the amount of remittances applied for.

"7. Towards the beginning of the month after the taking of muster, the Pay Master proceeds to make up what is called the pay list and general state. The Court will have ample opportunity afforded it of seeing more than one of these documents, so that I need only say that they are divided into two parts ; one being the pay list, which contains in various numbered forms the amounts of pay, allowance, &c., due to the officers and men of the regiment for the past month, and detailed items of receipts and disbursements ; the other being the general state of accounts of the Pay Master with Government in a debtor or creditor, with reference to the numbered forms. At the close of the general state is entered a memorandum showing whether any balance is due in the present pay list, as regards the public, from or to the Pay Master. There is then a certificate signed by the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and lastly a declaration by the Pay Master—the form of which will be read in due time—countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station. The pay list should be forwarded, with vouchers attached, to the Examiner of Accounts at Calcutta, not later than the 10th of the month, and the balance due from the Pay Master to the public is expected not to exceed Rs. 500 without special explanation.

"8. I would just say a word as regards one item of receipt by Pay Masters, and that is for Commissariat supplies entered in the specification and in the 4th charge as "canteen money." This is the amount due by a regiment to the Commissariat for malt liquor and rum supplied monthly. It is quite irrespective of any profit accruing on the retail of those liquors, which profit belongs to the canteen. Formerly—that is, before May 1868—the cash was paid over to the Commissariat direct ; but the rule now is for the Commissariat officers to bill the regiment ; for the amount of money is paid over by the canteen to the Pay Master, and entered by him in his public account by the signing of one portion of the Commissariat bill, as will be shown to the Court. The amount of money ought to be paid over to the Pay Master by the last day of the month, and should go (and I beg the Court will mark this) towards the services of that month. For instance, the canteen money, received say for January, should go to the services of that month, and be included in January's pay list.

"9. The companies having been paid, as I before described, by advances, the Pay Master in the beginning of the month makes up the accounts of each company separately to the last day of the month, in what is called the companies' abstract book. He also furnishes copies from the book to each company in a separate book, these copies being made in his office. All these books are records of the Pay Master's office, and are under his control. He keeps besides an officers' ledger, a subordinate medical establishment book, a Quarter Master's account book, a three per cent. fund book—all these also being records of his office and under his control. He has besides a letter and cash book.

"10. I come next to the charges, and to the evidence that will support them. The deficit alleged in the first charge is based primarily on the prisoner's pay list and companies' abstracts made up by him, or by this authority subsequently accepted by him, to 31st January 1868. He debited in the specification with the sum due on that date by him to the public on his pay list, and also with the amounts he was indebted to the companies. He is further charged with all sums received on cheques between the 1st February and 11th March inclusive, and all sums of canteen money for January and February. Added to these items are those of sums short paid or short credited to officers on account of February's pay, and one of a sum he received from Captain Rennie for payment to acting non-commissioned officers. The balance of what are called the 3 per cent. funds which were in his custody are also entered against him, and one item of money received by him—house rent of medical subordinates—which ought either to have been paid over to the Engineer department, or returned to those from whose pay it had been deducted. On one item, No. 12, of Rs. 7-9-8, I shall give no evidence, as I have discovered that the money order forwarded to the prisoner was never presented at the Treasury, and a duplicate has lately been received. While on this point, I may submit that it is not to the prosecutor that this error is due, but to Mr. Lawes himself, who did not choose to attend the Court of Enquiry, and has, I believe, given no assistance whatever in unravelling his accounts. He, and he alone, will then be responsible, should it appear before this Court that any of the items on the debit side have been wrongly entered, or on the credit side omitted. With reference to the latter, I would except one item of Rs. 150 disbursed by the prisoner in February as mess allowance, which has been inadvertently omitted in the specification, and for which omission the prosecutor is responsible. The credits allowed to the prisoner are the balance due to him by the companies on the 31st January 1868, and all disbursements made by him including the full amount of pay of officers, &c., for February. Between February and 11th of March there is one item, too, of a sum passed on re-audit—the whole showing the amount of cash taken over from him when he was placed under arrest. The whole of the monies entered on the specification are *bonâ fide* public monies, belonging to Her Majesty's army, and Mr. Lawes is accused of being deficient of the difference between debits and credits as put forth in the specification.

"11. Should the Court consider the alleged deficiency in substance to exist, the legal presumption would be as regards by far the larger portion of it, that it took its origin between the 1st February 1868 and 11th March 1868. But there are circumstances which will be put before the Court, tending to show that it probably originated at an earlier date, evidenced by the false accounts which the prisoner is accused in the remaining charges of having given in, and by other matters. The evidence I propose to adduce on the deficit will be found mostly in books and documents supplemented by oral evidence, and by the prisoner's admission, qualified though it is, and the balance-sheet.

"12. As regards the allegations of fraud, I would submit to the Court that if a deficiency is found the legal presumption is that the money constituting it was *fraudulently* misapplied. It is for a person who is short in his cash-balance to rebut the allegation of fraud, by showing that the deficiency took place from other causes than fraudulent misapplication on his part. If I am right, and if I establish the fact of a deficiency, then I submit that there would be a *prima facie* cause against Mr. Lawes of having caused that deficiency through fraudulent misapplication of the monies entrusted to him. But the case I have to put before you rests on proof far exceeding this. I believe that I shall show you that Mr. Lawes has systematically debited himself with canteen money *one* month in arrear since the introduction of the new system of payment, thereby having constantly at his disposal a large sum which, without the fear of detection, he might have used for his own purposes. That he must have known that this money should be credited differently, I also think I shall be able to show.

"13. Then there is the fact of his not having attended the court of enquiry. It will be for you, after hearing all the circumstances, to decide on the question of rectitude. It is not difficult to imagine cases in which an innocent individual would act wisely in abstaining from taking any part in a preliminary inquiry—that is, when he saw himself involved in a maze of circumstantial evidence, in which event, for him —confused and bewildered—to explain one point might only strengthen the force of others against him. Here silence ought not to tell against the party. Whether or not the case to be submitted to you falls within this category it will be with you to decide.

"14. Next comes, as an element of fraud, the false accounts as set forth in charges 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ; the facts alleged in which, in addition to being elements of intention, are exhibited as substantive issues. The committee referred to have had their origin in General Order No. 90 of 1867, which I shall show to the Court subsequently. The facts regarding the 2nd charge, which I expect to prove, are as follows :—The prisoner had a balance against him on his pay list for June of Rs. 2,460-9-0. Having no money whatever to show to the committee which was to assemble in July, he hit on the following plan of disguising the fact. He wrote both to the Simla and Kussowlie Treasury authorities to give him a receipt for Rs. 2,460-9-0 to wipe off the balance due by him on the pay list, the amount of the receipt to be deducted from cheque No. 45, dated 10th July. He got the receipt, and provided with it, did not include in the statement submitted to the committee on the 12th July of the same month the sum due by him on the pay list, and thereby showed a balance in the statement to his credit. It is easy to see, of course, that if Pay Master Lawes chose to wipe out the balance against him in this way, he ought to have debited himself with the receipt from the Simla Treasury of Rs. 2,460-9-0, or he should have entered to his debit the balance due by him on the pay list, and also the sum received by him from the Simla Treasury, and written the latter sum off again on the other side. In either case the real balance would be against him to the amount specified in the charge.

"15. As regards the 3rd charge, a cheque drawn by Mr. Lawes was due on the 10th October. On the 4th of that month, he went over to Kussowlie and drew from the Treasury there Rs. 2,000 in advance of the cheque. A committee met under the General Order quoted on the 10th of the same month, before which Mr. Lawes submitted a statement in which the Rs. 2,000 were not returned, as they ought to have been. I submit to the Court that, in acting as he did Mr. Lawes committed a specific fraudulent misapplication. Read a letter copied into his letter book which will support this view.

"16. As regards the 4th charge, I will show that Pay Master Lawes received between 1st and 19th January, a large sum of canteen money which he did not enter in a committee report submitted by him on the 21st idem. I shall also show that upwards of Rs. 2,000 of the money which was shown to that committee was brought from Mr. Lawes's private dwelling-house. The fact, though it does not bear on the specific charge of falsification of accounts, does so on the general allegation of misappropriation.

"17. I have now finished, and I will proceed to call my witnesses—first requesting, however, that the Court will be good enough, in the event of its considering that the prisoner will not be prejudiced, to allow me to examine at once several of the Government officials who are my witnesses, and whose absence from their posts is productive of injury to the public service. I would further beg that I may be allowed to keep the evidence on the first and the last three charges separate by recalling the witnesses.

"(Sd.) W. FULLERTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Prosecutor."

The following witness was then examined on behalf of the prosecution :—

First witness for the prosecution, Baboo Khetter Chunder (Hindoo), Treasury Clerk of the Simla Treasury, on solemn affirmation.

J. A. G.—Will you state your position with reference to the Simla Treasury, and how long you have been in that position ?

Answer.—I have been clerk of the Simla Treasury about 17 years.

Prosecutor.—Will you describe the mode in which cheques drawn by the Pay Master 90th Light Infantry, at Simla, have been cashed at Kussowlie ?

Answer.—Cheques were sent by the Pay Master 90th Light Infantry to Simla, checked, and sent from there to Kussowlie for payment. Some of the cheques were returned to the Pay Master.

Prosecutor.—Will you produce the Simla Treasury books showing the cheques drawn by the Pay Master 90th Light Infantry for January, February, and March 1868, and July, August, and October 1867 ?

The book produced.

Prosecutor.—Have you the original book from which the extracts were made ?

Answer.—Yes, I produce it : it is a Simla Treasury record.

Prosecutor.—Are the entries in that book made by you ?

Answer.—Some by me and some by other writers.

Prosecutor.—Show the entries of cheques No. 45 of 10th July 1867 ; No. 8 of 10th October 1867 ; Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of 1868.

Witness points out general consecutive number 193, cheques and transfer receipts No. 45, dated 10th July, drawer or claimer Pay Master 90th L. I., cheque for Rs. 7,000.

Prosecutor.—You produce other books—are they a continuation of the Simla Treasury office books ?

Answer.—Yes, they are.

Witness points out a cheque dated October 15th 1867, general consecutive number 139, dated October 10th, drawer Pay Master 90th Light Infantry, for Rs. 8,000.

Point out cheques as follows :—General consecutive No. 32, office No. 19, dated 3rd February 1868, for Rs. 1,000 ; G. C. No. 33, office No. 20, 3rd February 1868, drawer Pay Master 90th Light Infantry, cheque for Rs. 8,000 ; G. C. No. 130, office No. 21, dated 10th February 1868, drawer Pay Master 90th L. I., cheque for Rs. 8,000 ; G. C. No. 1, office No. 23, dated 1st March 1868, drawer Pay Master 90th L. I., cheque for Rs. 6,000 ; G. C. No. 205, Office No. 22, dated 25th February 1868, drawer Pay Master 90th L. I., cheque for Rs. 3,000.

Prosecutor.—What is the meaning of that entry at head—is this the day it is paid on ?

Answer.—It is the date on which it is finally debited in the Simla books after return as paid from Kussowlie.

Prosecutor—The entries bear such and such dates—are those entries made on the dates in question.

Answer.—Yes, on the same dates.

Prosecutor.—Were all those entries, to which you depose, made in the usual course of business ?

Answer.—Yes, daily.

Prosecutor.—In whose handwriting are those entries made ?

Answer.—Some by me and some by other clerks.

Prosecutor.—Are those seven cheques produced the cheques in question ?

Answer.—Yes, these are the cheques.

Prisoner inspects the cheques, and states—To all intents and purposes these seem to be the cheques I sent to the Simla Treasury, but I wish them checked with the counterfoils in the chequebook.

The Court adjourned to the 7th August.

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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	Grand Chateau Larose ...	„ 25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte ...	„ 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin		„ 30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.
D.S.K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	„ 24	„
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine ...	„ 25	„
Vino de Pasto	„ 30	„

CLARET.
Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.
CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.
BRANDIES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.

D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1	Rs. 38	per doz.
Do. „ 2	„ 25	„

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22	Rs. 24

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'S
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
SOLE AGENTS,
Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the presidency.
Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

FOR SALE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Coachee). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c .., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.
The following can be had loose by weight :—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly innoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies ; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer ; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants : for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SPICED BEEF & MUTTON for SALE, without bone, preserved in Pai, in Tierces. Apply No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 12.
CHESSON & WOODHALL
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
The property of an Officer.
A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
Also,
6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
JUST UNPACKED,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.
Also,
A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Fort Sailsman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.